

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A solid-electrolyte battery and a method therefor are disclosed with which the energy density can be raised and the heavy-load resistance can be improved so as to prevent deposition of lithium. The solid-electrolyte battery incorporates an elongated positive electrode; an elongated negative electrode disposed opposite to the positive electrode; and a solid electrolyte layer provided for the surface of at least either of the positive electrode or the negative electrode, wherein the positive electrode and the negative electrode are laminated such that the surfaces on which the solid electrolyte layers have been formed are disposed opposite to each other and wound in the lengthwise direction of the positive electrode and the negative electrode, and the solid-electrolyte layer formed on the positive electrode and the solid-electrolyte layer formed on the negative electrode are integrated with each other so as to be formed into a continuous shape.

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